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Business Notices.

Good liquors and good mineral waters go together. Buy your liquors where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters are sold and you will find the best goods.

New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Key West makes it certain that the squadrons of Admiral Samp-son and Commodore Schley were there on Thursson and Commodore Schley were there on Thursday, — Rumors reached Cape Haytien of a naval battle off Mole St. Nicolas, in which twelve Spanish ships were sunk and two American ships disabled. — It is semi-officially asserted in Spain that tranquillity prevails throughout the country, though it is admitted that business is dead and a famine imminent; the Cadiz fleet is expected to sail soon under sealed orders. — The banks in Manila have all supended business. — The United States scaled orders. — The all suspended business. —— The United States District Court at Key West ordered the sale of District Court at Rey four captured vessels. — England win cupy Wei-Hai-Wei on Tuesday. — Sir Henry Irving presided and made an effective speech at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund Landon. — Chill has called out her National Child has called out her National Chill has called out her National Child has called out her National Chill has called out her National Child has called out her Nat onal Guard of 65,000 men to guard the Andes

DOMESTIC .- The monitor Monterey was ordered to Manila, as a reinforcement for Admiral Dewey's fleet; the powers of a colonial Governor-General in the Philippines are to be conferred on General Merritt. —— Negotiations ernor-General in the Philippines are to be conferred on General Merritt. —— Negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain by which the long-pending controversios between the United States and Canada are to be settled, will begin in Washington this week. —— Additional amendments to the War Revenue bill were agreed to by the Senate Finance Committee. —— An enthusiastic reception was given to the 6th Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore. —— The cruiser Charleston started again from the Mare Island Navy Yard for Manila. —— One soldier was killed and two fatally injured in a train collision near the camp at Chickamauga. —— In testing her guns the wooden deck of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite was torn up by shock, and steel plates are to be put in. —— The Tlst New-York Volunteers gained practical experience in the camp at Lakeland, Fla.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Mayor Van Wyck

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Mayor Van Wyck emoved two Republican Police Commissioners. dessrs. Hamilton and Philips, and appointed Messrs. Hamilton and Philips, and appointed Jacob Hess to succeed Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Hess Joined with the two Democratic Commissioners, and the three retired Chief McCullagh on a pension, and made Deputy Chief Devery Acting Chief. — The annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was continued. — A. E. Orr responded to George J. Gould regarding the elevated railroad franchises, asserting that the Manhattan company must say more specifically what it intended to do. — Troops A and C, and the 69th Regiment, at Camp Black, received orders to start for the South to-day. — Winners at Morris Park: Ortoland, Ethelbert, Jean Beraud, Geisha, Tillo and Shillalah. — Stocks were dull and strong.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy, with showers. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 69%.

by mail, and to lodge the order to this office elsewhere, of a type which we ought to have

DEGRADING THE POLICE. There is just one good thing about the Mayor's reorganization of the Police Board for the removal of Chief McCullagh and the appointment of Devery in his place-it is prompt. In that particular it accords with the suggestion of Mc-Cullagh himself and with The Tribune's advice printed yesterday. In every other respect it is as flagrantly indecent a performance as was ever recorded even against a Tammany administration. McCullagh could not be cajoled or co erced into betraying his trust and abusing his authority. He would not promote or tolerate a restoration of the infamous system under which money or influence secured immunity for violation of the law. Tammany having won the election last November was resolved that this should be a "wide-open" town, both because its promises to that effect helped it into power and because that sort of town pleases those who rule it. McCullagh could not be used for such a purpose. He had made an honorable record for resolute hostility to vice and crime, and he did not surrender his title to self-respect and public confidence when he was made Chief of Police. He had no idea of yielding, as the head of the force, to pressure which he had steadily resisted as a subordinate-of exercising a nomi nal command and being in reality a puppet. For this reason he was not wanted. When the administration ascertained that he really meant to keep his reputation unstained it determined to get rid of him. President York, who said last February that McCullagh was the best man for the place, was the Mayor's obedient servant, So was Mr. York's Democratic colleague, Sexton. But two were not enough. One more vote was necessary, and with the Mayor's approval would be sufficient. For reasons best known to themselves and, we trust, wholly honorable, neither of the Republican Commissioners was ready to furnish it. They were both dismissed; one of them was at once replaced, three votes for the dismissal of McCullagh and the appointment of his successor were obtained, the Mayor ratified the action, and the detestable job had been ac

We said yesterday that everybody knew who was waiting to supplant McCullagh. Devery is the man. It was inevitable that he should be chosen if the administration succeeded in carry ing out its purpose. No other man who was eligible has a title like his to the confidence and admiration of Tammany Hall. He is the very embodiment of the Tammany theory of police management. He has been a conspicuous tar get of police reform. He has suffered a temporary discomfiture which would have been permanent except for a technicality which the Appellate Division felt compelled to adjudge valid. In the light of his record nothing appears to warrant the supposition that there will be any further difficulty about making and keeping New-York "wide open." Because Devery, while captain of his precinct, was unable to find evidence of facts which were afterward proved in court he became dear to Tammany, and the evidence against him before the Lexow Committee made him still dearer, while his dismissal by the Police Board from the place in which the operations of the law compelled his reinstateapleted his claim to the highest post in service. Nobody will feel the least doubt of what his appointment means. It means large

handsomely for their privileges, a revival of the ganization and enrich yourselves" is the Mayor's message to the pelice.

Having said yesterday that everybody knew who was willing to take McCullagh's place on terms of submission to a political machine, we added: "let it be shown now unmistakably "what members of the Board are capable of be-"ing used for that purpose, and, in case a reor-"ganization is found necessary to effect it, let "us have the name of a Republican who is willing to perform an act to which Philips and "Hamilton would not stoop." The information has been given, we have the name, and it is Jacob Hess. Perhaps it might have been guessed. The new Commissioner has long been all things to all men for the sake of being everything to Jacob Hess. No doubt a more important office than he has ever succeeded in getting before and the salary which goes with it are highly agreeable to him. Possibly, though we should hate to believe it, the universal recognition of the shame into which he has sold himself will not diminish his enjoyment of a position which most men would find intolerable. As for the secret political arrangements which may have entered into the reorganization of the Police Board, we know nothing about them as yet. We sincerely hope it is true that no man who still has power to act for the Republican organization of New-York had anything to do with the tob, and that Jacob Hess will be compelled to carry alone the burden of his own disgrace.

IN AND OUT OF SANTIAGO.

Granted that Admiral Cervera with his seven ships entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and is still there or has got out again. What of it? The Spanish Government is exultant. So it was over the battle of Manila Bay. The Spanish Minister of Marine calls it an "immense triumph." The Spanish Minister of Marine had hard work to restrain his joyful emotions over the news from Manila. Evidently we need not be despondent just because Spain rejoices. French opinion, or some of it, appears to be that Cervera executed a clever movement. British opinion, high expert opinion, is that he made a serious, perhaps a fatal. blunder. Amid such disagreement of the doctors we may form our own opinions, basing them upon the known facts in the case.

Certainly the Spanish claim that her fleet has broken the Cuban blockade is idle. Santiago is not one of the blockaded ports. There has never been any order or any attempt to blockade it. Equally idle is the notion that Havana has been relieved. Santiago is nearly 500 miles from Havana. There is no railroad communication between them. The intervening country is in undisputed possession of the rebels. Santiago itself has long been closely belenguered on the land side by a strong force of insurgents. If Cervera has landed supplies at Santiago there is not the slightest prospect of their ever reaching Havana. The only good the visit to Santiago can have done, then, is the possible recealing and revictualling of the fleet itself, and it is by no means certain that has or can have been done.

On the other hand, Cervera has run a serious risk of being bottled up in the harbor. The harbor of Santlago, like most others in Cuba, is pouch-shaped, with a narrow entrance. Should some of our ships get there before the Spanish ships get out, they could easily block the gateway and capture or starve into surrender all within. If Cervera has already got out again he has certainly not had time to do much in the way of recoaling or cleansing the foul hulls of his ships. And he has betrayed his whereabouts, and thus facilitated the closing in of the American naval lines about him. There is nothing in the situation, so far as is now known, to cause this Nation the least disquiet. One feature of the case is, however, to be

in defence and attack. This particular type of | Certainly it does not belong to any other military ship is not to be found in our Navy. Its value | body in the United States, either officially or unhas hitherto been signally demonstrated; for example, by the Naniwa and Yoshino of the Japanese Navy. We ought to have a dozen such ships as soon as possible-ships with ten or twelve inches of armor, carrying 12-inch guns, and making upward of twenty knots an hour. That is, after all, the only important lesson of this dash into Santiago.

BISMARCK ON PROVOKING WAR.

Not since Napoleon has the world known an aggressor like Bismarck. Frankly a man of "blood and iron," he built an empire by the most systematic trampling on every man and nation standing in his way. War was only one of his weapons of statecraft, to be used whenever it sulted his purpose better than peace, and when his ambitious plans called for war he brought war about, whether those whom he sought to despoil wished to fight or not. Now, in his old age, he sits in retirement, reviewing the results of his own militarism, and from time to time speaking on the doings of the world about him. He has just made some comments on the Spanish-American war which sound strange as coming from the "Iron Chancellor," who built a throne on graves of his own making. He says the war "is due to systematic American provocation, which finally became unbearable," and

The whole course of the Washington Administration has been insincere. My views are well understood. I have always held that war is defensible only after all other remedies have

Just as a study in systematic provocation and administrative insincerity, let us glance at the history of Prussia between 1862, when Otto von Bismarck became Chief Minister, and 1871, when the German Empire was proclaimed as the outcome of three wars. Schleswig and Holstein had belonged to the King of Denmark for centuries under certain restrictions separating them from Denmark itself. Long controversy with the German States led to war in 1848 between Denmark and Prussia, and to the Treaty of London of 1852, by which the Powers guaranteed the integrity of the Danish possessions. Bismarck desired to add Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia, and under pretext of opposing Danish constitutional changes affecting the Duchies he ruthlessly broke the Treaty of London, and, with Austria, conquered them. That was his first campaign of "blood and iron," deliberately taken for aggrandizement. The sec ond was over the division of the spoil. Bismarck managed to make the joint occupation of the conquered territories a cause of friction with his ally. Then he negotiated a secret treaty with Italy against Austria, for whom he pretended friendship, and when the right moment came he calmly tore up his treaty of joint rule, turned the Austrians out of Holstein, and this disturbance of the peace he broke up the Diet and declared war on Hanover, Hesse and That is what he has been doing in agriculture, Saxony, who had voted against him in it. He not only conquered the States on whom he made | deed, every useful department of human energy. war, but culmly wiped out free city and inde- In the face of such achievements the denuncia-

his second campaign. The third was with France France made To-day she is there because her presence there,

less violence with which Bismarck had been to the human race, old era of protection for cash. "Fortify the or- overturning Europe and building up a new Power, which was viewed with apprehension, and the French popular feeling was truculent and explosive. She has generally had to bear the odium of the war of 1870. But Bismarck's own cynical account, published since his retirement, has brought home to himself the awful responsibility of having precipitated that struggle. It might possibly have been avoided, but he took means to make sure that it would not be. When arrangements were in a fair way to settlement between the Prussian King and Ambassador Benedetti he ruptured negotiations through deceit, as he himself admitted, designed

to force the French immediately to war. He conquered them and perfected his empire, and now he looks across the ocean, where a war has been begun, not en a little diplomatic pretext, not by plotting against brothers in arms, not by tampering with dispatches, but after long, penceful effort to end wholesale murder and starvation. He looks at that war and says it is due to systematic provocation, and is the work of an insincere Administration. He who provoked three wars for political ends, by a combination of trickery and aggression, says that war is defensible only after all other remedles have failed!

THE MONTEREY FOR MANILA.

The coast-defence monitor Monterey has been ordered from San Francisco to Manila. If the Spanish talk of sending an expedition to the relief of the Philippines has any meaning beyond satisfying the Madrid populace with the belief that an energetic Government is preparing victories over which in due time they may rejoice, this step will effectually meet the situation. We are not only prepared to support Dewey in Manila and send troops to establish order in the islands, but are ready to go further by sending there one of the most powerful coast-defence vessels in the world, which, taking a position at the entrance of the bay, will be able in itself to repel any attempts at recapture. With such a vessel at his disposal Admiral Dewey will be free to send his other | Seattle have been most satisfactory. The outships on any expedition for the pacification of the distant islands, to meet any Spanish fleet so foolish as to venture into those waters, or Friendly Club, which meets every Saturday even to attack other Spanish possessions, like the Carolines.

There is special significance in the dispatch seven thousand miles. With it in Manila Har- success in the future, bor our Pacific towns will be better protected than with it at the Golden Gate, for it stroke by which Spain might try to distract our attention from the West Indian campaign.

THE NEW YORK'S BELL.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that the any request from the crew of the cruiser Newa highly improper attempt of naval men to take rain. Accordingly, it sent Professor N. E. Hanpart in a controversy with which they have no son to Asia and Eastern Europe to make a

discipline and prestige. As to the action of the 7th Regiment there are officially, to presume to sit in judgment on the 7th Regiment. If one ship's crew or one regisomebody will petition to the Department against serving under some officer because he did not show courage satisfactory to the petitioner in the last battle.

If this rumor of a petition for the removal of the New-York's bell is not mere idle talk of people who wish to make trouble over the unfortunate misunderstandings as to the method of turning the New-York National Guard to the service of the Government it should be squelched at once. The 7th aesires service and has sought it through Washington, but the War Department has not felt warranted in granting its request in face of Governor Black's decision to hold it here. If the War Department will not interfere to give the regiment service it is surely not in the province of anybody, high or low, in the Navy to attempt to inflict punishment on it. Any movement to do so would be an outbreak of meddling which would not be the less moddlesome because it professed to be patri-

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

A fine object-lesson in administration of subject or tributary countries is given in Lord Cromer's latest annual report upon his stewardship in Egypt. It shows an amount of work done and an extent of progress made that justify in the most conclusive manner Great Britain's persistence in remaining in control of that country. If we compare the condition of Egypt to-day with what it was fifteen years ago for it is so long since Lord Cromer began his work thereand with what it had been for unnumbered years before, the change seems wellnigh miraculous, and it is seen that to check the force that is thus making for civilization and humanity would be nothing short of a crime.

In spite of the extraordinary expenses of the war with the Dervishes, the budget surplus, instead of being £5,000 (Egyptian, an Egyptian pound being sixpence more than an English one), is actually £433,000. The debt has been reduced in the year more than £235,000. Trade has increased, railroad and steamboat travel has increased, the area of cultivated land has increased, the population has increased, and crime has decreased by 22 per cent. Those are all favorable details. They indicate a healthy and substantial progress of the country toward the estate for which nature fitted it and from which it was long kept only by the viciousness and inefficiency of its government.

The work of Lord Cromer in Egypt has been and is work of the very highest value to the when Austria complained to the Federal Diet of world. It is the old story of making two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. manufactures commerce, education, and, inpendent kingdom and annexed them to Prus- tions of England's "perfidy" and "oppression" in sia on the simple theory that Providence was on | remaining in Egypt ring hopelessly hollow. Fifthe side of the heaviest battalions. That was teen years ago she was there because she was

What has come to be known as vacant-lot

VACANT-LOT CULTIVATION.

farming has reached a stage of efficiency that will surprise those who have not carefully followed the movement. Last year it was carried on in the following cities: Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Duluth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New-York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Providence, Reading, Penn.; Seattle, and Springfield, Mass. Of these cities New-York, according to "The Charlties Review," has done the most to spread a knowledge of the methods and possibilities of the work. It was begun here in 1895, under great difficulties because of the scarcity of land, by a representative committee from several benevolent societies, and the financial returns indicated during the first two years between \$2 and \$3 in crops for every \$1 of expense. In Brooklyn the results have been fairly successful, and the movement was helped during the second and third years by the action of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad in giving the gardeners free transportation to and from their gardens.

Detroit made the work a municipal enterprise, managed by an expert committee appointed by Mayor Pingree, who is regarded as the father of the scheme. The report of the committee for 1806 states that in three years the city was saved an amount of taxation nearly equal to the difference between the total amount expended, \$10,893.35, and the value of the crops raised, \$72,790 10, or \$61,896 75, the net profit. In Buffalo, where the work was also a municipal enterprise, 10,590 persons were relieved in 1897, and the estimated saving to the city was nearly \$30,000. Boston is the only start. On a farm of sixty acres from fifty to eighty familles have been assisted. In Denver the total estimated cash value of crops has been from six to nine times the amounts expended. and one-third of the gardens were allotted to women. The results of the experiment in growth of the experiment in Chicago has been the formation of a society called the People's evening for discussion and social enjoyment. The Associated Charities and the Single Tax Club started the movement in Dayton, where it of the Monterey as a suggestion of the view of has been eminently successful. The leader of our Government as to the completeness of our | the movement in Duluth has been Bishop Mc hold on Manila. This coast-defence monitor Goldrick, and it has proved to be most effecwould hardly be sent such a distance to sup- tive. Altogether, it can be said that this methport a fleet in mere temporary occupation. The od of helping people to help themselves, by Monterey is a floating fortress, built for the enabling them to cultivate land that would be protection of our Pacific Ceast. Its movement otherwise unproductive, is eminently practical, means the advance of our Pacific frontier and is destined to reach a large measure of Not less important in their possibilities are

the efforts that are being made to reclaim the will take the place of several smaller vessels, arid lands of the United States, which need which can scour the seas to guard against any only a sufficient supply of water to make them highly productive. Thus for artificial irrigation has been regarded as the most available remedy, but owing to the enormous cost of installing a system no general system of irrigation is likely to be undertaken by the Government. Recently the Agricultural Department Secretary of the Navy would think of granting has taken hold of the problem of a new way. Without waiting for some adequate system of York for the removal of the ship's bell, pre- irrigation, it has determined to find out if the sented by the 7th Regiment. Indeed, he might arid lands cannot be made to grow some kinds consider such a petition, if it were presented, as of crops that can get along with very little legitimate concern, to the prejudice of naval careful study of this question; and he has and plants which, in his opinion, will thrive in bound to be differences of opinion. Some will arid lands better than any vegetation known tion. It is safer for residents going to country homes to order their Tribune sent to them the fleet four ships, and they have several more of intentions while regretting that they should largely to the industrial wealth of the whole man. State Library. Albany, N. Y. have subjected themselves to criticism. But country. Such a utilization of the arid lands crops, every intelligent effort to utilize them ought to be made. As the population of the country increases the question of land cultiva- doug." tion becomes more and more important. The | An old-time colored cook in an Atlanta family, ment is allowed to put on record with the au-thorities opinions on the conduct of some other redeeming the arid lands of the West and the other day, singing joyfully at her work. "You're crew or regiment, all standards of military pro- Southwest are two independent movements. priety and discipline will go by the board. Next | But they both have the same object in viewthe increase of the country's industrial wealth.

Samson's pocket if his Delilah had resembled

On the list of those who knew a great many things about the war which were not so a per manent place will have to be reserved for the sanguine prophets who declared that a blockade

With the best of intentions in the world, the Railway Mail authorities in New England have attached a mail car to the 3 o'clock a. m. specia newspaper train from this city, to carry newspaper mails to subscribers in New England. In war times people want their papers on time asked her mother. and without fall. But there is some inadequacy in the force the Government has put on the 3 a. m. train, and readers in Western Con necticut will not be able to stand the trouble much longer. The city of Danbury is only one of the sufferers, and the good people of that thriving town are now almost ripe for armed rebellion. One of the New-York papers may come on the 8:33 a, m. train; one or two more on the next train, and some of them, perhaps, not until next day. It is evident that Connecticut people will be holding public meetings soon.

Mr. Jacob Hess has gained an office. Without possessing public respect one cannot lose it. So he appears to have won hands down by the transaction.

Prince Bismarck thinks that we are not Anglo-Saxons. He has an exaggerated idea of our beer and dachshunds. Even the Germans who ran away from his army speak English, and their children care more for Shakespeare than

In these parlous times of war people are too likely to forget the Muse, whom we have with us alway. The singer's place is an important one. It was probably a man of ink, not of blood, who said, "If I may write a nation's songs, I care not who makes her wars," but it shows how important a role the poet plays. John Quincy Adams, of Iowa, chose the more healthful of these two occupations, and, with a salubrious indifference to who is making the Na tion's war, he stays at home and writes a poem, "The Cemetery." He touches up the cemetery, In a way that's almost merry

We apologize for breaking into rhyme, but with his sweet but grave numbers ringing in our head we can't help it. We quote: Sacred is the cemetery. Where our loved ones we must bury.

It pays to be explicit. We are glad to know Mr. Adams's opinion on this point. He reads a lecture to mothers on bringing up their daugh-

Space does not permit us to quote much of this sweet, sad song, but we give the following gem: The graves do not our friends contain. For only the remains remain. That last line should settle forever the ques-

liberty to lawbreakers who are prepared to pay extravagant demands, provoked by the ruth- in the person of Lord Cromer, is a benefaction | tion of how much truth should be mixed with | THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS stated, that makes its effectiveness. Still, we feel that Bethel Cemetery, about which these verses were penned, should be carefully watched. We hesitate to think that remains concerning which these stirring lines were written would continue to remain. They ought to get up and do something appropriate.

PERSONAL.

The anniversary address before the Yale School Swain Peabody, of Boston, on "An Architect's Talk About His Books." of Fine Arts on June 1 will be delivered by Robert

The father of Adjutant-General Corbin is still living in the old family homestead in Ohio. Although more than eighty years old, he manages the farm upon which the general spent his boyhood and where he stopped hoeing corn to callst as a private soldier at the outbreak of the Rebellion When the old gentleman heard that his son had been appointed Adjutant-General he was much pleased, and taking a pen in his feeble hand wrote his congratulations. "Dear Henry," he began, "it's a long ways from a hill of corn to Adjutant-General of the United States."

Dr. R. M. Harrington, fellow in zoology, and Dr. C. F. Hunt, instructor in physiology, have been sent to the Calibar coast of West Africa in search of the various stages in development of several remarkable fishes to be found only in those waters.

Miss Pearl Listebarger has been chosen as the most beautiful girl in Iowa to represent the State at the Omaha Exhibition. Her portrait will be on a State souvenir which will be distributed at the

The Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Record" tells this story about General Fitzhugh Lee: "Down the Potomac forty miles below Washington the river spreads out in shoals. It is three or four miles from shore to shore. President Cleveland visited the locality several times when he was an occupant of the White House, to shoot ducks. General Lee formerly had a place froming on the shoals, which was locally known as Wide Water. One day last week the General was walking along city that has rented all the land used from the Pennsylvania-ave., when he was approached by a man he recognized as an old neighbor. He thought he detected a martial spirit in the manner of his he detected a martial spirit in the manner of his friend, and said: What are you doing up heregoing in war? I belong to the Wide Water Watchers, was the reply with some manifestation of pride, 'Wide Water Watchers' ropeated General Lee. 'What are the Wide Water Watchers' 'Well, you see, general,' exclaimed the Virginian, we've erganized a company of watchers, and we go out on the high hills back of the landing every hight and watch for the Spanish feet to come up the river.'

Senator Perkins, of California, is the practical sailor of Congress. He was the master of a New-England ship, is the head of a firm of ship-owners and has been all his life identified with shipping and maritime interests.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There was a remarkable instance of patriotic action in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon. The tramps who frequent the park held a meeting and unanimously resolved that while the war continued ney would use no Castile sonp. The following story is told by a resident of Bloor

The following story is told by a resulting agon, Macon Country, as having occurred at a disject school near there recently: It was Friday, the ty of crisinal compositions. Each scholar had to emorize his or her production. A little girl with unexpected and half to the list came out.

The dawning shafts of light came out
To greet the lark's refrain.
And every gladdened heart sang out.

Then she stopped. A blue-shirted urchin raised is hand and shapped his fingers.

"What is it, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"You do?" said the teacher in surprise. "What is Promptly as a rifle shot came the answer that impleted the verre: - with Spain!"-(Kansas City Times.

Two regular meetings of the New-York State Library Association are held every year, one in this January the other at some place remote rom New York. The annual western meeting The subjects for discursion include such practical topics as the relations of the public school brought back with him many new seeds, roots and the public library, home education, workingmen's clubs and the public library, the work of the library for children, and the methods of book selec-Among the list of speakers are Melvil honestly defend the organization and say that in this country. He found in Asia a species Dewey, State Librarian, and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild. under the circumstances its course was entirely of alfalfa whose long roots enable it to live of Albany; A. L. Peck, of Gloversville, president proper. Others, with equal earnestness, will hold where the American alfalfa dies. If his hopes of the association, E. W. Mundy, of Syracuse; H. that it failed in its duty. Probably a still greater of this plant are justified, it will be a great I. Eimendorf, of Buffalo, and Miss Hannah P.

by mail, and to lodge the order to this office as early in the day as possible. Price by mail, \$1 a month. Country dealers frequently are unable to keep up with the demonstrated mand for The Tribune.

| A Scottish philanthropist has been teaching a class of the regiment's control to the regiment's control to the metric of the regiment's control to the more powerful ships, but they are not as strong mand for The Tribune.

| A Scottish philanthropist has been teaching a class of the weak of the regiment's control to the metric of the regiment's control to the metric of the metric of the regiment's control to the metric of the regiment's control to the more powerful ships, but they are not as strong mand for The Tribune.

| A Scottish philanthropist has been teaching a class of the weak of the regiment's control to the metric of the metric of the New-York of a general system of irrigation that will be country. Such a utilization of the arid lands of the regiment's control to the metric of the new in taken of the regiment's control to the metric of the metric shown the greatest kindness to a dumb animal."
There was silence and blankness for a space, till at last one little chip put out a hesitating hand.
"Well, George, what have you done?" And the youthful humanitagian answered, "I suce petted a doug."—(Glasgow Times.

> "Dat I is, suh!" she exclaimed. hit's dis way: I got two husbands." "Two husgwine sue me in co't fer marrying' w'en I wuzn't free ter." "Yes?" "Yes, suh; en de one dat wuz makin' all de fuss is done j'ined de Army en shipped off ter Cuba!" "So that settles it, does it?" "Yes, suh-dat settle it; kaze de yuther one is in de preachin' line, en he a-prayin' night en day dat de one dat gone'll git klit by de Spaniards 'fo' he

> Cawker—This war is affording opportunities for people to brush up their knowledge of geography. Cumso-1s it? Cawker—It is. Only yesterday Sprocketts dis-covered that Hampton Roads weren't good for cycling.—(Harper's Bazar.

"Mamma," said a little Chicago girl the other day, "guess what Mabel's mamma said about you at the "I don't know. I'm sure. What was it, dear?"

"Why," was the reply, "she said you was the sweetest little girl's mother in Chicago."

Considerable anxiety has been felt in Gibraltar as to the effect of the war upon the progress of the immense harbor works there, on which England is spending millions of money. The ten thousand Spaniards put to work on them each morning are each evening rigorously excluded from British territory, and the gates barred upon them—a genuine "lockout" until the next day. Fear was felt that these able-bodied men might be requisitioned by the Spanish Government for service; but it is now imagined that they will be taxed rather than enrolled as conscripts. They have been nitracted by "English wages," but Spanish officials will probably appear before long at the gates to levy an impost on the workers.—(London Chronicle.

Postal-cards with artistic designs and pictures are very popular in Germany. The Minister of the Interior of Saxony has just offered twelve prizes of 100 marks each and twelve more of 50 marks each for the twenty-four best designs for postal-cards with views from Saxony. The copyright of the prize cards will be kept by the Government, which will reserve the sole right of publication. views may only be selected from some part of the Kingdom of Saxony, and the competition is intended to stimulate local patriotism, as well as to en-

> A SOLDIER OF ZION. Go 'long, Mr. Guvment-go yo' way; I hidin' out er sight; Kase I got ter siny In de gospel way En pray fer de ones dat fight!

courage the development of art.

Oh, Mister Guvment, Don't you come my way! I one er de Zlon sojers, En I 'bleege ter watch and pray!

Go 'long Mister Guvment-heah me say! I hidin' out er sight; Kase I got ter pray In de time er day, Fer de ones that gone ter fight!

Oh, Mister Guvment,
Don't you come my way!
I one er de Zion sojers,
En I bleege ter watch and pray!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS. A story from Montreal said that Senor Polo had secured for Spain a coaling station on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Washington authorities

French Embassy were indignant at the circulation

of such a rumor.

Three men were said to have been arrested at the National camp, charged with having in their pos-He, however, attends daily to the business of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Qual

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from the family to the interment of Gladstone in the Statesmen's Aisle. His probable resting place will be near the graves of Chatham, Pitt and Palmerston, and the stone bearing his name will be in the centre of the aisle, not far from the memorials of Beaconsfield, Grattan and Peel. Whatever preferences his wife and children may have for Hawarden Church have been overcome by the irresistible national conviction that the one man who made England pre-eminest in the world as a great moral force during the Victorian reign should not be buried in a quiet corner of Wales, but in the Abbey, like a

king among famous Englishmen. Unique as will be the distinction of such burial of a veteran statesman dying in the retirement of private life, and worldwide as is the circuit of sympathetic messages received at Hawarden, the nebiest tribute which has been paid is the instinctive hush falling upon the most controversial nation in the world. Eloquence was not lacking yesterday in the Commons, but every speaker took pains to avoid any reference to the opinions of the warrior in politics. This refraining from controversy was more impressive than the most fervid eulogy of his exalted character, for it denoted that the man of many battles and unceasing conflict was at peace with England and all the world.

While court functions at Buckingham and St. James's palaces have been deferred and invitations to many parties and dances have been recalled for the week of mourning, the movement of social life at the height of the season cannot be suddenly arrested. Dinner parties have gone or and the opera is crowded nightly. The Prince of Wales has not suspended his engagements and the Duke and Duchess of Fife had a brilliant dinner company for him and the Princesa last night, Lord Sallsbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. and Mrs. Henry White being among the

guests. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are witnessing to-day the military tournament, which is now the most brilliant spectacle in London, while the Queen is at Balmoral. Her birthday is celebrated with the usual stately ceremonies-trooping the colors at the Horse Guards parade before a vast assemblage and a Ministerial banquet to-night, the reception at the Foreign Office alone being omitted. The birthday honors are less commonplace

than they ordinarily are, a baronetcy for Henry Tate and knighthood for Dr. Parry, director of the College of Music, being conspicuous among them. The Wagner nights are most popular at Covent

Garden, but every performance is largely attended by wealth and fashion. "Philemon et Baucis" and "Orphee" were performed most sympathetically, with Plancon, Marie Engle, Marie Brema and Suzanne Adams in the principal parts, and "Tannhäuser" last night was a fine artistic achievement; "Lohengrin," with Nordica and Jean de Reszke, was most enthusiastically received, and to-night there will not be a vacant seat when the curtain rises upon "Die Meistersinger," with Mme. Eames, Edouard de Reszke and a great company of artists.

Burne-Jones's "Mirror of Venus" was sold at auction a few years ago for 3,400 guineas. Today it was bought at Christie's for 5,450 guineas by Fairfax Murray. Another beautiful work by the same painter, "Chant d'Amour," fetched 3,400 guineas, or about what it commanded when last sold. There was also a considerable rise in the values of Rossetti's works. His "Dante's Dream," the replica of a famous picture now in the Liverpool gallery, and his "La Ghirlandata," a girl in green playing a musical instrument and surrounded with flowers, each brought 3,000 guineas. Another Rossetti, "Veronica Veronese," commanded 1,550 guineas, and Watts's "Eve of Peace" 1,350 guinegs. Turner's "Falls of Clyde" was bought for 880 guineas, and a fine example of the Van Dyck "Virgin and Child," originally in the Blenheim collection, for 1,000 guineas. Other old masters sold included the well-known Dudley Andrea del Sarto, two Rembrandts, and a fine Pieta. Nearly all these pictures were from the Graham, Leyland, Dudley and Hope collections, but have recently been in possession of the late Joseph Ruston, a wealthy Lincoln

Sir Henry Irving closed his theatre to-night in order to preside at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund. His main speech was one of the best examples of after-dinner oratory heard in London for a long time. It was illumined with bright play and genial humor, and yet contained much sound reflection on the agencies and functions of the modern press in the modern working world. One of his best hits was made by reading a letter from Toole, in which a Dickens story was told. Dickens strongly advised Toole to go on the stage and asked him to send clippings of newspaper criticism. Dickens subsequently expressed surprise that all the notices were favorable, but Toole was candid enough to explain that he had taken pains not to forward a single bad one. Irving happily described the daily newspaper as the interpreter and recorder of life, and in deep, sonorous tones paid an impressive tribute to Gladstone. Five other speeches were made, and a brilliant programme of music was provided by Marie Engle, Alice Gomez and Hirwen Jones. Among the guests was Toole, whose devotion to Irving brought him out in spite of infirmity of health. A whispered message from this veteran I am pleased to repeat: "Send my kindest regards to all my many friends in America."

Cable's readings are highly praised by all who have attended them.

Thomas Hardy is in London for a few weeks which is all he can spare from his beloved

Opinion among publishers points to John Morley as the probable biographer of Gladstone, whose uncompleted chapters of autobiography are believed to have been sent to him.

PARIS.

THE STORY OF A PROPOSED NAVAL IN-TERVENTION BY FRANCE DENIED.

FRENCH NAVAL MEN ON THE SITUATION-CERVERA COMMENDED-NEWS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, May 21.-The Paris newspapers give prominence to a cable dispatch from the New-York correspondent of "The London Times" stating "if France can deny that she proposed some form of intervention between Spain and the United States, supported by a display of raval force in the West Indies, that denial would be welcome." The Tribune correspondent is to-day enabled, from the most trustworthy source possible, to cable this welcome denial in the most explicit and categorical form, and is authorized to state that any sort of proposed intervention supported by a nava! display in any way, in the West Indies, was never at any time suggested by France. It is a pure invention, quite as destitute of truth as are the announcements made by "The London Mail" and other London papers, and reproduced in Paris, to the effect that "M. Hanotaux is preparing fer intervention in common accord with Auspaid no attention to the report, and members of the

tria, on the basis of Spain consenting to give up Cuba and Porto Rico." M. Hanotaux is at present confined to his apartment in the Boulevard Saint Germain by a carbuncle on the neck, which, although painful, is not at all dangerous.